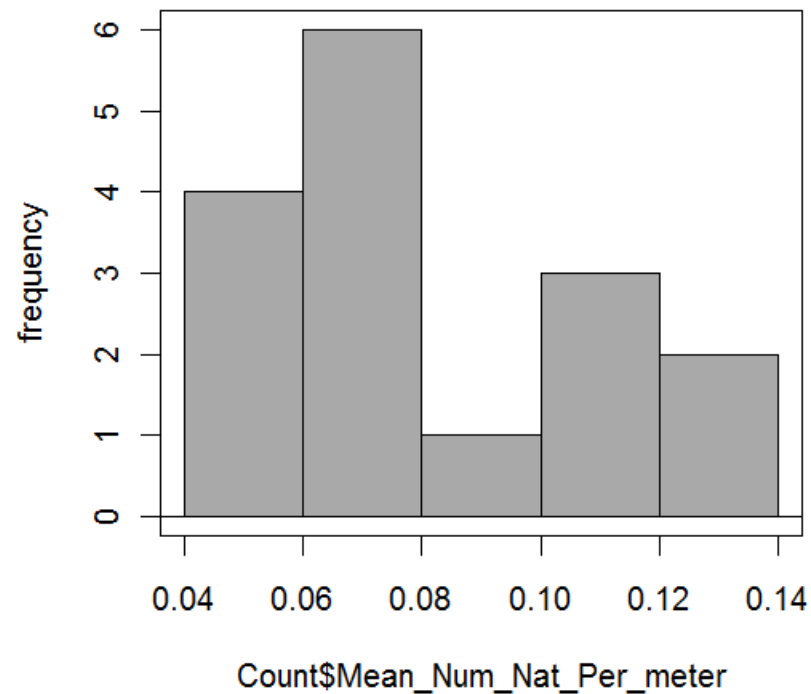


GMNF Wood Surveys – Summary of Draft Results

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USDA FS NRS and GMNF

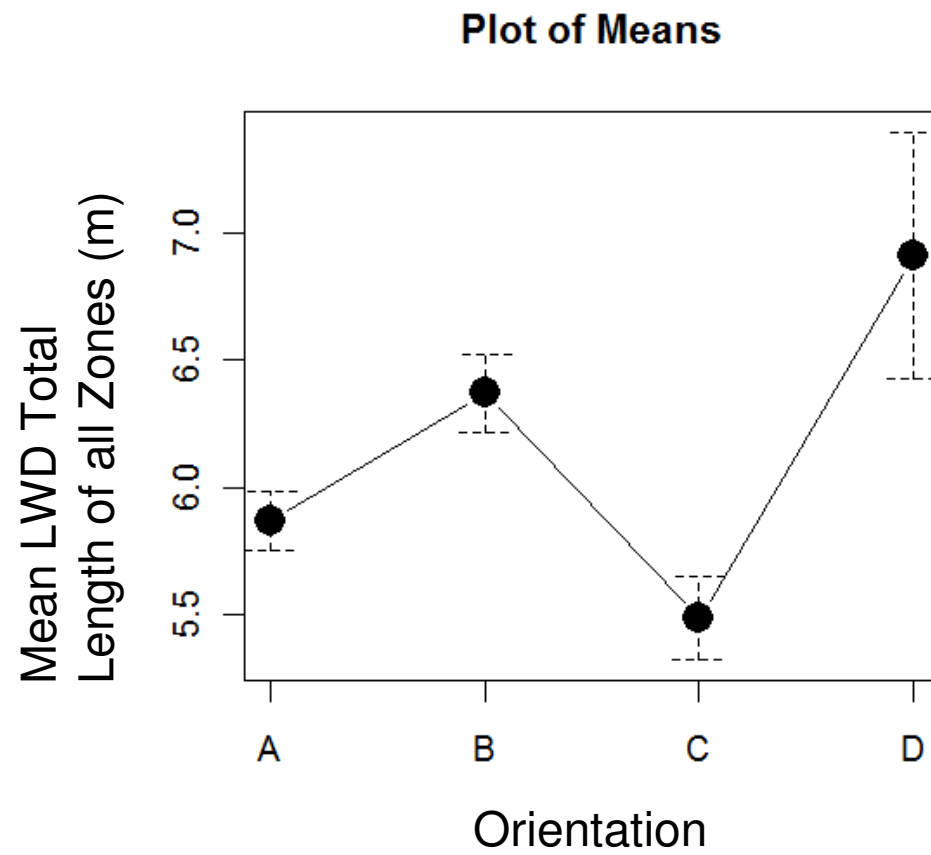
- 16 streams (2nd-3rd order)
- 1000 m sections
- 3 streams – included wood addition projects (5000 m surveyed on these streams)
- Surveyed wood and jams (Schuett-Hames protocol) and riparian forest (USDA-FS/USFWS Protocol)

Distribution of Natural LWD



Natural LWD Mean Number Per Meter of Stream ($\# \text{ m}^{-1}$)

Median = 7 pieces > 12" per kilometer



$B = D > A = C; p < 0.05$

Orientation and Function

Pool Forming	A	B	C	D
Yes	14 (10.1%)	96 (69.6%)	20 (14.5%)	8 (5.8%)
No	1267 (46.1%)	880 (32.0%)	501 (18.2%)	102 (3.7%)
Sediment Holding				
Yes	222 (35.2%)	287 (45.9%)	87 (13.8%)	35 (5.6%)
No	1059 (46.3%)	689 (30.5%)	434 (19.2%)	75 (3.3%)

B (11%) and D (8%) orientations more likely to form pools compared to A (1%) and C (4%) orientations

B (42%) and D (47%) orientations more likely to store sediment compared to A and C (21%) orientations

Wood Added in Projects

- 28.7% Hold sediment
- 44.2% Form pools (much higher percentage than natural wood)
- 91.1% of added structures also hold natural wood

Jams and Pool Formation

- Jams that contained a greater number of pieces were better at forming pools.
- Pools were more likely to be formed by jams that spanned or originated in the center of the stream.
- Pool formation was most likely when the lowest zone (Zone 1 - wet width) was occupied.